## EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON AND THE FULTON.

The screw steamable City of Weshington, from Liverpeol Bays, 23, with London papers of the 224, arrived here yesterday morning. The Fulton, hom-Southempton, which arrived last evening, brings Londos journals of the 23d. We make the following ex-

STATE OF THE INDIAN REVOLT.

The strongle in India resolves itself with terrible simplicity into a single question—that of time; of time, measured not by years or seasons, but by weeks, and even days. Can our countrymen hold out fill succore seach them against the raging fieeds around? There is not a doubt about our ultimate ascendancy—about the reconquest, if necessary, of all India, step by step, and province by province. In the volumes of consequence reaching us from all quarters, and expensing every shade of opinion we have never yet met with a single misgiving about the eventual issue of the contest. India will be British, and the British will be its lords, established in greater strength and dignity than ever—such is the key note of Indian opinion even in the crisis of peril, and the very men who hold their own lives by hourly tenure, and know not what destinies a single day may disclose, very with unbounded and imperturbable condence on the power and energies of their country. Nor is this assurance in the least degree misplaced. That we are the same nation as hefore, has now been proved beyond question. The relative superiority of our race he incontestable as it was a century ago—indeed, even more so. Haveleck and his troop flought Plassey five times over between Allahabad and Bithoor, and, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of our position, there has been only a single inclance of our position, there has been only a single inclance of the might and the toils of an ambuscade. Give us only a chance of fair fighting, and the day is our own. But up to the moment when the latest dispatch left Calcutt, not a single satisfion, be it remembered, had reached find from this country. Three flooths had elspeed since the outbreak of the mutiny, but during the whole of that period we had been maintaining a desperate fight, against overwhelming olds, with only such reinforcements as could be picked up from distant colonies or straggling expeditions. Our comerymen must have felt surely enough in the middle of May that the aid they appealed for

the walls of Cawppore.

Gen. Havelock's march is the very expression and type of our position in Hindostan. He advances, he signts, he conquors—everything goes down before him as long as he can stand; but it is desperate work to make head against twenty to one. What kind of task he found may be very distinctly collected even from the brief notifications of the telegraph. After crossing the Ganges he had about 50 miles between himself and Lucknow. He had got over only 25 of these, and yet he had fought three actions, all successfully, and explured 21 guns. It is plain that the enemy sunst be swarming along the whole road like horacts, and at the end there is Lucknow itself, with a dense population, and all the mutineers of Oude. Our latest accounts inform us that this dauntless little column, reduced by incessant combats to 700 or 800 fighting men, but reenfored by the handful of troops which could be spared from Cawppore, had again recommenced its eventful march. On the 4ta of August the advance was to be renewed, and all the hopes and the prayers of our countrymen went with them. With time, the whole work would be but child's play. A month or two more would place 5,000 troops at Cawnpore, instead of 500; but a month or two more would would have left Lucknow to the rebels, and the game had to be played, whatever the chances, with the eards which we held.

It is one of the worst effects of the Dinapore mutiny that it threatens to intercept from the north-western

had to be played, whatever the chances, with the eards which we held.

It is one of the worst effects of the Dinapore mutiny that it threatens to intercept from the north-western districts such succours as the Government of Calcatta might otherwise have sent up. We do not anticipate that the great line of communication will be seriously interrapted, but troops which could otherwise have gone straight to Allahabad and Cavapore may now be detained by work of their own at Pama or Benares. With the exception, however, of this misfortune, affairs exhibit as promising an aspect as could be looked for. In the Madras Presidency, neither Nagpers or Hyderabad—the chief centers of danger—had given any cause for alarm. In Bombay, the mutiny of a single corps—itself exceptionally circumstanced—had not been followed during a whole fortinght's interval by any other example of disaffection; the revoltars had found little encouragement, reënforcements were arriving, the Government was strong, and the community confident. Central India had been brought under command, and was tranquil; it was still on the the Junnas and the Ganges that the struggle was pending; and here, if the outbreaks in Lower Bengal do not materially divert the efforts of the Government, the chances seem turning against the rebels.

There are two quarters from which the British ferce

the chances seem turning against the rebels.

There are two quarters from which the British force before Delhi may receive effectual succors—the Punjanb to the north-west, and Calcutta to the south-inner of the insurrection the Punjanb to the principle of the insurrection the Punjanb to the principle of the insurrection the Punjanb to the principle of the insurrection the Punjanb Technology of the insurrectio jamb to the north-west, and Calcutta to the southeast. At the beginning of the insurrection the Punjamb contained the bulk of the European forces stationed in the Bengal Presidency, and some of the best
corps of irregulars. Little time, in point of fact, was
lest in dispatching assistance from these parts to the
least pat Delhi, but the Province itself had of course
to be secured before much could be done for the aid of
others. These preliminary precautions, however,
have new been taken. Every Sepoy battalion in the
Punjaub has either been disarned or cut to pieces;
the Sikh population has furnished new and trustworworthy levies; and, what with the European regiments thus disengaged and the Sikh troops enrelled, it is calculated that the resufercements
on their way to Delhi from the north-west
in the month last past would represent little
less than half the effective strength of the Bengal
army as it remained after the defection of the Sepoys.
No such resources as these can be dispatched from
Calcutta until the arrival of succors from England;
but it is gratifying to observe that the interval is
marked by most seasonable reliefs from other quarters. Of the troops composing the Cainess expadition only a single regiment the 90th had bean disconsere. Of the troops composing the Cainese expedi-tion, only a single regiment, the 30th, had been disem-barked at Calcutta before the date of the last dispatches, leaving the 25d, the 82d and the 93d still to follow. By the mails just received, two vessels, the Pearl and the Lancefield, were reported as actually at Calcutta with troops from the Transit; two steamers with troops on board were met by the Bentinck com-ing up the river; Lord Figin had brought about 700 with him in the Shannon, and a flying slip published by one of the Calcutta journals on the 9m of August by one of the Calcutta journals on the Mr. of August says that "further very large recaforcements" were expected by the 22d of that month. If this refers to the drafte from the Cape, it is possible enough that Lord Canning may receive altogether 6,000 or 7,000 excellent troops, even before the arrival of any of those eispatched from England. If Havelock could do so much with the 64th and the 78th, what may not se with the half dozen fresh regiments

not, however, pretend to disguise the se We cannot, however, pretend to disguise the severity with which time must still press upon our beleaguered garrisons. For weeks to come, at the very least, every European detachment in the north-western provinces must represent one man against fifty; and it is impossible to say, with these sporadic cruptions of mulioy, what fresh demands may not be created upon the fresh forces which nrive. A month hence we may find a new Delhi in Hengal. It is clear that we want troops to retain in the lower provinces as well as to dispatch to the upper; and till the great reinforcements arrive, the deadly struggle must go en with only such help as a few fortunate succors can bring to resolute endurance. A private letter from one fatte Punjaub camps gives so simple and musty an appression to all these reflections that we transcribe is words:

in words:

5 " in the mean while I place my life in the hands of an Almainty Providence, in whom I have an unbounded trust. Our bope is that England will not forget that her army now in find a setually keeping the country for her until reinforcements active, and that in doing so we are righting the bail-doss, and nevergoing with cheerfulness privations and hardships which must be experienced to be described."

Of a surety England will not forget these appeals, but will exert every title of her strength for rescue, if possible, or, if not, for vengeance.

The Ceylor Observer of the 15th of August contains no reference whatever to the report mentioned from Tricste, that the British forces had raised the siege of

Delhi and retired to Agra.

Accounts to the 18th of August represent that the city is still in possession of the rebels, and that battles are fought between them and the forces nearly every

NENA SAHIBS PROCLAMATION.

The following is a translation of a proclamation posted up by Nena Sahib at Cawapore:

"A traveler just arrived in Cawapore from Calcutta state that in the first instance a council was held to take into consideration the means to be adopted to do away with the resignen of the Mahammedane and Director by the distribution of cartridges. The consell came to this resolution: That, so the marter was use of religion the services of seven or eight thousand

European reliters would be recessary, as 50 000 illudostances would have to be destroyed, and then the whole of the people of Hirdentes would before Christians. A petition, with the substance of this resolutein, was sent to the Queez Victoria, and it was approved. A council was then held a second time, in which Poptish merchants took a part, and it was decided that, in order that no evil should arise from reatiny, large reinforcements should be sent for. When the dist a chiwas received and read in Bogland, thou sands of European coldiers were embarked on ships as speedily as possible, and sent off to Hindostan. The rews of their being dispatched reached Calcuta. The Lugish anthorities there ordered the issue of the cartidges, for the real intention was to Caristsanics the army first, and, this being effected, the conversion of the people would speedily follow. Pigs' fat and cows fat was mixed up with the cartidge; this became known through one of the Bengalese who was employed in the cartidge-making establishment. Of those through whose means this was divided, one was killed and the rest imprisoned. Whils in this country these counsels were being adepted, in England the Vakeel of the Sultan of Roum sent news to the Sultan that thousands of European soldiers were being sent for the purpose of making Christians of all the people of Hincostan. Upon this the Sultan issued as firman to the King of Egypt to this effect: 'You must deceive the Queen Victoria, for this is not a time for friendship, for my Vakeel writes that thousands of European soldiers have been dispatched for the purpose of making Christians of the army and people of Hindostan. In this manner, then, this and the checked. If I should be remiss, then how can I show my face to God; and one day this may come upon me also, for if the English make Christians of all in Hindostan they will then fix their designs upon my country.' When the firman reached the King of Egypt opened guns upon them from all sides, and destroyed and entire ships, and not a single r

### NENA SAHIB'S ATROCITIES. m a Staff Officer, recently at Dinapore. BENARIS, July 22.

From a Staff Officer, recently at Dinapore.

Benname, July 22.

All the women were killed by the Neua Schib in batcher, so many a day. He violated all he could it st, and sent the rest naked into his camp for the men; at Jhansi, they tied the husbands to trees while the same atrocities were in process, and tore the children limb by limb. They've made mothers kill their own children, and that sort of thing. Poor old— (a civilian) was daintily stabbed on six bayonets, and carried round— kicking, and then kiled. It is as well to tell these things, which don't half come up to the untellable atrocities of the way in which ladies were tortured and exposed, because the more you all know is England the better, as for want of cavalry these wretches get very little cut up now, and they must be punished afterward in cold blood. We shall have it all our own way now if Bombay keeps quiet, as the 6th Fusilier and 37th are on the river, and will make Havelock strong enough for anything. He drives them like sheep as it is, but the putchment of these fiends is the thing that will take time; the Government is too mild, the authorities in Calcutta still potter and humbug.

REMONSTRANCE OF CALCUTIA MERCHANTS AGAINST THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Avained THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

At a meeting of merchants and others at Calsutta, held on the 3a of August, Sir A. D. H. Larpent, Bart, in the chair, the annexed petition to the Home Legislature was adopted:

"Petition of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta to the Lorde and Commons of Great British and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

Petition of the I and Commons assembled.

and Commons of Great British and Ireland is Parliament assembled.

"The humble petition of the undersigned British inhabitants of Calcutta most humbly showeth:

"That your petitioners view with daily increasing snaiety and alaim the condition and prospects of British India.

"They do not despair of its speedy reconquest by the forces of her Majesty, but it is undeniable that, with the exception of three or four places of strength, the whole of the north-west provinces, as well as the newly acquired kingdom of Oude, is lost for the present. In addition to which Tirhoot, Behar and Chota Nagpore are in danger.

"Throughout India the native belief in the prestige of British power has been destroyed, and where the Asiatic has no dread of physical force he has no respect for moral inthence.

"Over thousands of square miles, where three months since Englishmen traveled in security unarmed, at this moment European women for them selves and their children court speedy death as a blessing." On every highway lie the dishenced and mutitat-

blessing.

"On every highway lie the dishenered and mutilat-ed remains of our countrywomen and their children, and the bodies of British soldiers and unarmed man "The government of the East India Company, to

whose care the interests of Great Britain in the East have been consided, possess from their constitution absolute power. They have a perpetual majority in the Legislative Council, which is composed entirely of official persons.

"They have the sole appointment to all offices, with

the exception only of those of the Governor-General, the Commander in Chief, and the Judges of the Sane Court.

preme Court.

4' There are no private or corporate rights that can be effectually opposed to them, nor is there any representation of public opinion.

"In the country desolated by the rebels there are

"In the country desolated by the rebest there are hundreds of civil servants, judges, magistrates, and collectors, village chowkedars, and policemen in tens of thousands, and more than 2,000 commissioned hilitary officers. European and native: and yet, if we may believe the Government, there was not in all this vast establishment to be found one person to acquaint the authorities of the existence of a conspiracy spread over countries many times larger than the area of the British I-les, and in which upward of a hundred thousand soldiers have joined. od soldiers have joined.

'The rebellion broke out, and found the Govern-

sand soldiers have joined.

"The rebellion broke out, and found the Government totally unprepared. No efficient commissariat, no organized means of procuring intelligence, and, with a few brilliant exceptions, no men of sufficient capacity for the emergency. At the commencement of the outbreak, Delhi, the largest arsenal of ordannee in the north-west of India, the important military depot of Cawnpore, and the fortress and arsenal of Allahabad, the key of the Lower Provinces, were without a single European soldier to defend them. The two former fell into the hands of the insurgents.

"On the 25th of May last, when a number of regiments were in open revolt, when many treastries had been plundered and various important stations fallen into the hands of the rebels, the Secretary to the Home Department officially informed the inhabitants of Calcutta, in answer to loyal addresses tendering aid and personal service, that 'the mischief caused by a passing and groundless panic had already been 'arrested, and that there was every reason to hope that in the course of a few days trangullity and 'confidence would be restored throughout the Presidency." Even that hour to the present the policy of Gay-

dency." From that hour to the present the policy of Gov erament has not undergone the slightest change. In the teeth of events the most startling, in defiance of warnings the most emphatic, they stendily persisted in ignoring the fact of dauger for which they has made

no preparation.

"On the 18th of June they passed a law which destroyed the liberty of the press, and placed every journal in India at the absolute feet of the executive

"Your petitioners refrain from here commenting this act of the Government, uncalled for by the occ

"Your petitioners refrain from here commenting on this act of the Government, uncalled for by the occasion, repugnant to British feeling, and supversive of the pureless of the British Constitution. This was done at a time when the Government were received universal support from the English portion of the pures.

"Your petitioners felt thouselves bitterly aggreed by the attempted imposition of what is known as the Black Act, but their feelings in that respect never hindered them for a moment in coming forward to assist the Government with heart and hand. Their offers were coldly declined, though ultimately account when the Government with heart and hand. Their offer were coldiy declined, though ultimately accepted when danger was too apparent. At the present moment not only does Calentia owe us chief security to European volunteers, but Government have invited the enrollment of paid corps for service in the interior.

"The whole trade of the Presidency has suffered more or loss; many branches of it are raised entirely. The sale of inners in access the service in the control of the

The sale of imports is almost nominal the cotton goods of England are not to be disposed of even at great sacrinees. The export of silk, indigo and sugar, and other articles of export will suffer considerable dimination for some seasons to come in consequence of the destruction of many factories and the less of much

espital.

"In the train of the revolt it is more than probable that famine, with all its Indian horrors, will follow.

"To remedy all these evils, and to fix on a firmer basis the British power in the East, your petitioners can alone appeal to the British nation.

"Your petitioners can look for no redress to the powers to whem the government of this great country

powers to whom the government of this great countries delegated; they have shown themselves unequal to

the task.
"The Government of the East India Company have
"The Government of the East India Company have neither men, morey nor credit; what credit they had was destroyed by their conduct in the late financial

operations.

"The army has discoved itself, the treasuries have either been plundered by the rebels or exhausted by

the public service, and a han, even at six per cent, would carcely find subscribers.

"When tranquility is once restored, her Majesty's Ministers will find that many millions sterling have been added to the Indian debt, and that the annual schoits of the ladian budget will be materially increased; but under good government your peristoners have the fullest confidence that the boundless recourses of this wast country are sufficient to meet all necessary demands of the State. The system under which the country has been hitherto governed, afterly untagonistic as it has ever been to the encouragement of British settlement and enterprise in India, has catirely failed to preserve the power of the Queen, to win the affections of the natives, or to secure the confidence of the British in Irdia.

the affections of the natives, or to secure the confidence of the British in Irdia.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your honorable House will adopt such measures as may be accessary for removing the government of the country from the East India Company, and substituting in its place the direct government of her Majesty the Queen with an open Legislative Council, suitable to the requirements of the country and compatible with the British supremary, Queen's courts presided over by trained lawyers, and with the English language as the official court language. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c. pray, &.c. "Colcutta, August 3, 1857."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM INDIA.

The mission of Lord Elgin to Calcutta was for the purpose of tendering the service of the European troops in China in exchange for some of the astive Bergal regiments, it being considered that the Indian troops would prove sufficiently effective and more trustworthy at Canton than in their own country.

Lord Elgin took with him to Calcutta 1,700 troops and marines, and a naval brigade had been organized from his vessel to proceed forthwith up the Ganges.

Gen. Neill, at Cawapore, was compelling all the high caste Bramins whom he could capture among the Sepoys to collect the bloody clothes of the victims and wash the blood from the floors, a European soliler accelerating the movements of each man with a "cat." After this degradation, the Sepoys were hanged, one after another.

after another.

Above 100 Austrian officers are said to have offered

Above to Australian Contest and Paris Patric asserts that Nena Sahib was marching upon Lucknow, at the head of 11,000 or 15,000 insurgents; and that as he was four days shead of Gen. Havelook, it was considered certain that he would effect a junction with the Onde rebels before the English General's arrival. Onde rebels before the English General's arrival. The fort of Luckrow, however, was deemed impregnable, and it was well supplied with food and water. Gen. Banks, who assumed command of the Lucknow garrison on the death of Gen. Luwrence, had been killed by a shell.

SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times says that the Spanish Ministers tendered their resignation not once, but five times, and five times the Queen refused to receive it. The cause of their resignation was the refusal of the Queen to sign a decree recalling Gen. Concha from the Government of Cuba, her Majesty not thinking it advisable to remove Concha under existing circumstances. The latest advices by telegraph from Madrid indicated that the crisis was ended and that the Government would remain untelegraph from Madrid indicated that the crisis was ended and that the Government would remain uncharged. The question of Queen Christiana's visit to Madrid is said to have had nothing to do with the crisis, and it was believed that all idea of the visit had been abandoned.

Letters from Havara state that the intended expedition to Mayico had been judgifultally adjusted.

dition to Mexico had been indefinitely adjourned

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has resolved so to improve the port of Vienna as to render that city accessible to large merchant vessels.

A doubtful rumor prevailed that Baron Bruck, Mindred Chinara Little of Chinara a doubtin rumor prevailed that Baron Bucks, sister of Finance, intended to issue 150,000 000 of guiders in Treasury bonds. No relief to the prevailing panic was anti-ipated from such a measure.

A reconciliation between Austria and Russia is again spoken of, although the former Government objects to the mediation of France.

### PRUSSIA.

PRUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia had consented to accept an address from the Evangelical Alliance in session at Berlin, in which they solicit the removal of the prohibition to print the Scriptures in modern Russian which is now in force. It was not thought likely that the request would be granted.

The Alliance terminated its labors on the 17th of September. Dr. Patton of New-York was one of the speakers on the last day of the session.

# ITALY.

A severe storm in the harbor of Gaeta had can four vessels to sink, and on one of them which had just been launched, it lives were lost.

# SWEDEN.

SWEDEN.

The Norwegian Sterthing accepted, without opposition, the proposal to nominate the Crown Prince of Sweden Regent during the King's illness, The Committee of the Swedish Parliament recommended the proposal to Parliament by a majority of 18 votes against 25. Cholera was committing great ravages at Stockholm and other places in the north of Europe.

# RUSSIA.

Telegraphic advices from St. Petersburg report a great storm and fire on the Ladoga Cauni. I'we hun-ered country crafts laden with produce, were wrecked.

The following is said to be the result of the new

The following is said to be the result of the new election in Moldavia: Out of 87 electors, 66 have declared for the union of the Principalities, Lace neutral and 6 only are anti-unionists. The elections in Wallachia commenced on the 19th.

England, it is positively stated, refuses to give up the Island of Penim to Turkey.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 9th, says that several English engineers had arrived there, and would shortly preced to Kusteudjee, with Mr. Barclay, who is to make the railway from the Black Sea to the Danube.

## PERSIA.

Official information states that the Persian troops evacuated Herat on the 26th of July. A report pre-vailed at that time that a son of Dost Mohammed was preparing to march on Herat and take possession of it. It was feared that in such case the Persians would

again occupy the place.

The Shah had appointed for his successor his son Emir Mizan, now in his eighth year.

# THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept 23-A. M.

At a meeting just held of the London, Manchester and Foreign Warehouse Company, a resolution was agreed to to wind up. The Company was formed at the beginning of last year, with a capital of £53,000. in £10 shares, on which £8 has been paid. Nearly the whole has been lost. A public exposure of the nature of the management will probably be evaded.

Thomas Manin, Dictator of Venice when it was besieged by the Austrians, and President of the Venetian Republic in 1818, died at Paris yesterday of disease of the heart, aged 53 years.

It is stated on good authority that her Majesty and he Prince Consort are expected to be present at the closing of the Art Treasures Exhibition, and will proseed theree to Wentworth House on the same evening. The Monitour of yesterday states that a subscription

a favor of the English families, victims of the Indian entrection, has been opened under the suspices of the Prefect of the Seine. Although it is possible that news of the next mail from India may be received by Friday next, it is useess at this season to depend upon the exectness of the

rail, since the measoen, though probably diminished n force, would still be blowing; and beside this, the steemers have latterly rarely left the ladian ports on the days fixed for their departure.

A telegraphic dispatch in The Daily News, dated St. Petersburg, Saturday," reports a great storm and fire on the Ladogan Canal. Two hundred barks,

or country craft, laden with produce destined for shipment, including flour, timber, &c., were wrecke The damage, however, does not appear to represent any serious aggregate, and the quantity of tallow lost is said to be comparatively small. Private letters from the Fort at Agra, to the 25th of

July, report all well, without any signs of further at tacks by the rebels. At St. Petersburg or Saturday Tallow was quoted from 179 to 182 to, on the spot. Excusson on Lon-

> MONETARY AFFAIRS. From The Timer City Article, Weine

The Funds continue without variation, and are lik-The Funds continue without variation, and are likity to remain stagmant until the actival of the next
Indian news. In the Discount market there was a
alteration, and a disposition to limit business as annels
as possible seems observable in all constress.

From the Day, Steel Call Active, Research,
Unadques in the funds is agond duit and process nearly.

stationary. The closing primes are about 1-16 below there of yesterday. The market for English rallway shares theore deally.

In the Dissount market the demand continue good, and the supply in the open market being funited shere are a fair number of applications at the bank.

The Puke of Cambridge yesterday reached Paris for the Paris for the paris of th

from the Chalone Camp.

The Times says that two great objects must be obtained if we would give security to the Empire-ve must popularize the army and martialize the popula-

Cardinal Wiseman has again addressed The Times. He wents to know whether it still maintains its critidem en his sermon of July 26. The Times replies: We regret to say that we see no reason for altering our opinion."

#### THE PRINCIPALITIES.

VIENNA, Tuesday. Out of 87 elections, 66 have de lared for the union, In are reutral, and 6 only are anti-unionists.

The elections in Wallachia commenced on the 10th,

the proposition of the Government for the appointment

and will terminate on the 29th. THE SWEDISH REGENCY. The Norwegian Storthing has unanimously adopted

of the Prince Royal as Regent. EMANCIPATION OF RUSSIAN SERFS. The Commission for the emarcipation of the serfe has just drawn up resolutions favorable to the safe progress of this work.

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23, 1837—a m.

COTTON—Our market has been very quiet since Fiddy, the ealer only amounting to about 1,000 bales, nearly all to the trade. Prices remain steady.

At Manchester business is very quiet, but prices are firm.

BREADSTOFFS—Flour firm from sourcity of good brands, but some circulars quote a triffing decline. Wheat dails at a decline of 3d. et bush. Corn dull and slightly color. Richardson Spence & Co. quots Western Ganal Flour at 31 at 32, Ohio 38 at 3d, 8c at wheat 23 at 3d, White 9/25, 9, Mixed Con 37 6238, Yellow 33, White 41 243.

PROVISIONS—Borf very dull and prices nominal. Product — Asties quiet but steady. Rosin firm at 4 6 for common. Spenies Turpersing steady at 20. Rice dull Tra quiet but firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Money market was unchanged, but there was a to demoy it greater case. Console closed at saidly at 90/290 for many and 99/200 for second.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—Breadstuffs dull and Wheat 2/23 lower. Indian Produce sagin higher. Sugars buoyant and line rather higher. Tea firm. Coffee dull.

## Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circula

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular

Per City of Washington.]

Since Friday the Grain trade has ruled very dull throughout
the country, and at Mark Lane yesterday Wingar declined 22 or
3 Frommer to day the attendance of buyers was small,
and Wingar of all kinds must be quoted 31. From lower—In
some cases a reduction of 44. From history business done. Flour,
from secretty, maintains its price. Visias Coan is only in retall inquiry for feeding purposes at 37 or 2639 for mixed 33 for
yellow; white is hold for 41. a44; From coan is only in recels new red held for about 9. From or two choice parcels new red held for about 9. From or two choice parcels new red held for about 9. From or two choice parcels new red held for about 9. From or two choice parcels new red held for about 9. From or two choice parcels new red held for about 9. From or two choice parcels new red held for about 9. From or two choice parcels new red held for from New York, having quite overstocked the market; New Irish is offering at comparatively low
prices.

Pour neelected.

Points. Point neglected.

Point neglected.

Bacow-Little doing, without change in prices.

Lasp continues duil, but quetations are monimally smaltered.

TALLOW quiet; Batchers' Association, if here, would bring about 51. P. evt. In London, the market has been also duil the closing quotation of P. V. C. being 59.3 on the spot, and 30.6 for last three months of the year.

COYTON-The market since Friday has been quiet, and sales limited at the prices than quoted. In Manchester, business has been quiet but firm; Midning Orleans, 9(d.; Mebble, 9.3-16d.; Uplands, 9(d. P.R.

## - HAVANA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HAVANA, September 29, 1857.

No new facts of interest have been elicited about the recent landing of negroes in this port, save that of the arrest of two of the sailors, who have confessed that the vessel was run into the harbor by the men themselves, the captain having abandoned her at Cardenae without paying their wages, telling them the rest of the cargo belonged to them, and that they must save the negroes the best way they could. They have not confessed, however, the names of the parties who fitted out the vessel. Beyond a few triffing incidents of little importance, nothing will ever be discovered. It is pretty evident that the owners of the covered. It is pretty evident that the owners of the vessel and cargo were in good odor at the Palace, and had arranged their plans with the officers; otherwise they would not have dared to attempt a landing in the very heart of the capital. The subsequent disposal of the negroes is conclusive evidence of this fact. Up to the present time only thirty of the cargo, belonging principally to the officers and men of the vessel, have been captured, and these were taken because no heal money had been paid on them.

Another large cargo has been landed at Jaruce, between Havana and Matanzas. It belonged to Siñor Durañon, the party lately imprisoned. The affair was so public and notoricus that the Governor and Capitan del Parpudo are under arrest. These worthy guardians of the law actually were witnesses to the landing and protected the railors and negroes with a detach-

disns of the law actually were witnesses to the landing and protected the railors and negroes with a detachment of mounted police. The Governor received the srug sum of \$39,000 for his personal services, and the Copitan del Parpido \$5,000. It would be degrading in the sight of the public to chastise so exalted a personage as the Lieutenaut-Governor of a petty Cuban village, and the greatest amount of punishment inflicted on him will be to rend him back to Spain, with the money in his pecket, where he will be enabled to perchase crosses, and, perhaps, a higher grade in the chase crosses, and, perhaps, a higher grade in the army than that which be now holds. The courts can army than that which be now holds. The courts can-tot do otherwise without compromising the position of the Captain-General himself, who is believed by all of our good and respectable citizens to be as deeply im-plicated as any one else.

To illustrate the way in which these things are done,

To illustrate the way in which these things are done, I will relate a circumstance that happened near Cardenas about three weeks ago, for the truth of which I can vouchsafe. Three planters, whose names I will to the mention, owning sugar estates in the visinity of Cardenas, fitted out a brig for the coast. After a long voyage of five months, the vessel touched at the preconcerted point, and sent word that she had brought three hundred Congo negroes. The parties privately settled with the Governor of Cardenas and the Captain of the Parbido, and the negroes were duly landed. Two of the owners were present at the landing, and each took away his share of the cargo. The third party did not reach the spot at the time that his friends oid, and the Captain, fearing a discovery, took the negroes, locked them in a barracoon, put the key in his pocket, and, leaving the shed securely guarded by a body of lancers, proceeded to Cardenas with a landing of the cargo. he body of lancers, proceeded to Cardenas with a naste to inform the Governor of his diligence in cap the owner arrived, and was duly informed of what had

He succeeded in bribing the soldiers to allow him to He succeeded in bribing the solders to allow him to open the door of the barracoon and take out the hundred Bozales and put in their stead a hundred of the negroes brought from his plantation for that purples. The door was again locked, the Bozales snugly concealed in neighboring woods, and the owner awaited with impatience the arrival of the Governor and the cealed in neighboring woods, and the owner awaited with impatience the arrival of the Governor and the Captain, with the armed force under their command. In a short time they appeared, and commenced an examination. The planter accused the Captain of having idegally detained the negroes of his plantation, having caught them by the sea shore while bathing! The Captain insisted that he had done no such thing; that the negroes were Bozales, and, in proof, said he would open the door and convince the Governor. The key was produced, the door opened and out walked the negroes, dressed in the ragged clothes peculiar to our sugar estates. The Governor quastioned the negroes, who sail that they had been shut up in the barracoon by the Captain for bathing in the scal. The soldiers swore that no one had entered the barracoon, as the Captain had taken the key with him! The fellow was taken aback. He did not know what to say in his defense. He had been cutwitted. The Governor, however, smelt the rat, onlered his arms to be pinioned to his back, and sent him to Havanafor triel for having tried to steal the negroes of a sugar estate! He is here in jail yet, and will be se verily punished. When such things as this are of common occurrence, it is not rational to hope for the extraction of the slave-trade.

ONONDAGA COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

STRACUSE, Oct. 5, 1857. The Republican Convention for this county was neld in this city on Saturday. It was fully attended by over one hundred delegates. The Hoz. James Noxon was nominated for reflection almost unsol-mensly. The position he assumed by his talents and handsome speaking powers in the Senate, during the past two years, gave him strength there, throughout be State, and at home especially. These considers tions influented by unmerous friends here to arge him to be sgain a canadate—very much against his later-

Only a few days before the Convention did he fir ally give his consent. His triumphast election, of

Mr. Nozon is a young man, but somel to the core,

Mr. Nozon is a young man, but cound to the core, and as true a steel. His mind is strong and logical, sad, with his pleasing manners, is destined to be popular, and a man of mark in our great State.

The nomines of County Treasurer feel to another good cardidate—P. H. Agan, for a long time the edditor of The Coonings Standard. The Standard, you are well aware, has been the organ of the "Democrate" party in this county for nearly thirty years—since 1818 strongly free solich—but, on the nomination of Fremont last year, it took its stand boldly and featlessly on the side of Freedom, where it will no doubt stand until Freedom or Slavery bleathe dust at the termination of the great battle now going on in this country. This somination of Mr. Agan was a hand-some compliment to him, and exhibited good sense in the Convention. some compliment to him, and exhibited good sense in the Convention.

Daniel Vail, of Tully, an old veteran, is the nominee

the Convention.

Daniel Vail, of Tuily, an old veteran, is the nominee for Justice of the Sestions.

This ticket, added to the State, is worthy of the cause, and must poil a heavy vote.

It was refreshing to attend this Convention, and note the several members composing it. Old Whigs were there, side by side with old Democrats, who had fought the political battles in this county for thirty and forty years, while issues of State and nation had divided them: but to-day the rallying cries of former times are forgotten, and one great patriotic question swallowed up the past. Freedom—Freehow to the great Free West—cements them as one man. Over one hundred of there men were here, and renewed their pledges to the good cause. Hunkerism cannot fourish on our hills and in our valleys.

The Convention was presided over by George L. Maynard, of this city, who, on taking the chair, made a beautiful speech. Mr. M., until last year, acted with the Democrats, but, in that memorable campaign, rendered great service to the Republican cause by taking the field for the noble Fremont. Perhaps he may be heard of in the future.

BURKE.

### LATER FROM TEXAS.

From The New Orleans Pictures.

The steamship Galveston, Capt. Washburn, brings Galveston papers to the 26th inst. The Civilian of the 26th says:

In Galveston we understand there are orders for cot-

Galveston papers to the 26th inst. The Civilian of the 26th says:

In Galveston we understand there are orders for cotton at current rates to cover the probable receipts for some time to come for direct shipment to Europa. The supply of shipping exceeds the present demand, and freights for cotton are readily obtained at \$1 per bale to New-York and \$1 50 to Boston.

Of cotton the receipts of the week at this port have been 1,857 bales. The exports 467.

The Galveston Civilian has the following letter dated Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, Sept. 17, giving an account of the pearl hunting excitement:

"Some two months ago a German gentleman residing on the Llanc River, reading in a Northern paper an account of pearl found in fresh-water muscles, examined some of the shells in the Llanc, and found that they contained pearl. Having some idea of their value, he centimed in his search and has now (having been at work some six weeks) in his possession over 1,600 rearls. A gentleman residing north of the Llanc, near Fort Mason, who employed some ten hands in the business, is said to have found some 10,000 pearls, among them one of the size of a common rific-ball, and many as large as a buck-shot. By far the most are small, about the size of a bird-shot, and of different shapes and hues; they are generally of a silvery white, some of a delicate rose color. Muscles containing pearls have been found in the Llanc, San Saba, Conebo, Colorado and Pecan Bayou, and I have no doubt that they will be found in most of the rivers of our State. Specimes have been sent to New-York and New-Orleans, to ascertain their real value.

"I have just returned from the Llanc, Many persons are yet engaged in searching the river for pearls, in spite of the heavy rains which fell during the last two weeks, and the chilly weather in consequence. The country is intense: many persons are preparing to go out and hunt pearl even during the Winker, and it is certain there will be a general turnout next Spring."

The Galveston Civilian of the 25th inst

A letter to The Galveston News, dated Springfield, A letter to The Galveston News, dated Springueld, Sept. 18, says:

"The good citizens of Limestone County have lately been thrown into much confusion and excitement by the timely development of a concerted plan entered into between some Mexicans that have been lingering in the neighborhood and some ten or twelve slaves belorging to the citizens, that the former should pilot the latter to Mexico, &c. Their concerted plans were acc dentally overheard, and their movements supended by the timely interposition of the citizens. The facts of their guilt were clearly established, and severe punishment inflicted upon the slaves. The Mexicans were ledged in jail, but have since escaped and are at large.

Mexicals were ledged in jail, but have since escaped and are at large.

"The cotton crop promises an abundant yield, unless injured by the late rains."

A BATTLE IN SOUTHERN TEXAS.—Mr. Oswald, the editor of the Steats Zeitung, of San Antonio, informs us that considerable excitement prevails in the neighborhood of that city, caused by an attack made on Saturday last, by a party of Americans upon a detachment of the Government train, from this port, under command of Mr. Tobin. It appears that eeventeen carts, driven by Mexicans, had reached the Cibolo in advance of the balance of the train, when they were suddenly assaulted by about thirty men, whose faces were blacked.

were blacked.

The majordomo of the train, an old Mexican who had been with Jackson at the battle of New-Orleans, named Antonio Delgado, received a shot from the assailants. He returned the fire and killed one of the assaulting party, but immediately dropped dead him sealf. A general battle then took place, the Mexican attacking the Americans with axes, hatchets, &c. fought heroically, and finally drove them off. A young Mexican named Valdes, and his two brothers,

young Mexican named Valdes, and his two brothers, were wounded. Three balls were subsequently taken from his body in San Antonio.

When the news reached San Antonio it caused great excitement. Twenty regular soldiers were sent out under command of the Sheriff, with orders, however, not to go beyond the limits of the county; while Hesses. Howard and Witcox went in command of about sixty volunteers in search of the party which had attacked the train.

[Texas Indianolan.

FALL ARRANGEMENT ON RAILROADS.-The Fall or rangements of running the trains on the Erie, Hudson River, Harlem and Western Railroads, it is expected, will go into effect on the 19th inst.

A NEW ASTEROID .-- The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Lieut. Maury to the Secretary of OESERVATORY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1857.

OBSERVATORY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1857.

SIR: A new Asteroid was discovered here last night by Mr. Ferguson with the large equatorial. The following is its observed place last night at 10h. 21m.

21s. 4. M. T. W. A. R. 0h. 57m. 29s. 4. Dec. 3° 58° 37° 31 N. The daily motion is in A. R. 52s retrograde, and in Dec. — 3° 54°. It is of about the eleventh magnitude.

Respectfully, &c.

The Hon. 1. Toucky, See'y of the Navy, Washington.

Contision on the New-York and Eric Rail-Boad.—Last night a collision occurred on the New-York and Eric Railroad at Warsaw. The conductor on the train from Hornellsville to Buffalo had received orders to run to Warsaw regardless of the train from Buffalo to New-York. The conductor of the train from Buffalo had received orders, we presume, to correspond with the other, and with safety to both trains. When the train from New-York arrived at Warsaw, the conductor was running his train upon the trains. When the train from New-York arrived at War-aw, the conductor was running his train upon the switch, when the train from Buffalo was discovered at a heavy rate of speed; and before the New-York train could be get off the main track, the collision took place. The engine struck the first passenger car on the forward corner, tearing off one side of it, and then concluded by plunging into the second passenger car, demolishing the ladies saloon, and stirring up the passengers in an unexpected and indescribable manner. The night was cold, and the passengers had left the forward ear, in which there was no stove, for the record car, which was warner. Had they been in the front car, the destruction of hie and maining would have been terrible. As it was, no one was seriously injured. The engine of the Buffalo train was somewhat stripped.

Provs Garaterras.—One of the most amusing in

PIOUS GAMBLERS .- One of the most amusing in stances of external piety we remember to have witnessed was in a Madrid club, where every night, toward 12 octock, a rouge-et-noir table opens. Occasionally it has happened that when the game was at the hottest, the table strewn with gold and notes, eagences to be read on the flushed countenances that erated over the green cicth, there was heard in the street without the tinkle of the bell that announces the passage of the Host. Instantly the game was suppanded, the gamblers knelt upon their chairs, or on the floor, and crossed themselves and mumbled prayers, while the consecrated wafer passed on its way to some daying many hedside. The sound of the bell and of dying man's bedside. The sound of the bell and of the steps of the priests grow fainter, and as it died away the gambiers resumed their easts, again grasped beingold and stretched their nocks, and once more is Rouge gagne et la couleur."
[Bluckword's Magaring for September.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

CENTRAL FARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Councissioners of the Central Park met yesterday at 10 c'clock. Person, Commissioner Dillon, Cooky, Gray, Eussell, Eddarworth, Hutchin, Green and Hogg. Mr. Cooky in the chair.

The Treasurer reported that, in accordance with the order of the Board, the payment of the man employed as labours, catimen and ger loans on the Park, was being proceeded with, and that they would be paid in full up to Outober 3. There being about 700 of these men, the most of whom have claims for nearly two months, the work of adjusting their claims had takes considerable time. considerable time.

The following resolutions were adopted, in view of the present state of the treasury of the Board and of

the present state of the treasury of the Board and of the money market:

\*\*Resolved, That the Chief Engineer and Superiote less di-miss all laborers and foremen now in employ, and that the ferr-men pay the laborers the full amount due them.

\*Resolved, That the thirty-two men exployed is become retained, and he not included in the resolution above.

The Board passed a resolution, on Friday less a pay all employees up to Oct. 3.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

Number of inmates in the institutions for the week ending Oct. 3:

Reflexue Hospital 670 Randall's Island 150 Rand

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NEW-YORK HIST ORICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held in the University lest evening, Hon. Luther Bradish in the chair. The Building Committee reported the new building nearly completed, a few days work only being necessary to prepare it for the reception of the Society. A committee of seven was accordingly appointed to make suitable arrangements for its inauguration as soon as finished.

A basket of pears plucked from the "Endion tree" planted in Salem, Mass., by Gov. Endicott, we passed around for the inspection of the Society—them members who couldn't get a bite satisfying themselves with merely handling the fruit. The paper of the evening was upon the "Capture of Major Andre, written by John Paulding, erq. It was highly interesting in its nature, and a motion was carried to place it upon the archives of the Society. A committee was appointed to visit, at the request of John Jsy, est, it dwelling lately purchased by that gentleman in Woodchester County—the house in which Major Andre was confined for some time after his capture. Technonials of regret were offered at the decesse of Lient Strain, and a committee was appointed to frame mithale resolutions deploring the death of the late Gov. Marcy. The next meeting of the Society will be held in its new building.

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE NEXT EUROPEAN STEAMER.

There will be no Collins steamer from this per of Saturday for Liverpool. The Atlantic was to last Liverpool for this port on the 30th ult, and will probably arrive here on Sunday next, in which case are will be dispatched on Tuesday next with the mails and pas sengers for Liverpool. This will cause a delay of a few days in the mail. The Adriatic is not yet reads NORTALITY ON SHIPBOARD.

The ship Doctor Barth, arrived yesterday from Hamburg, with one hundred and twenty-five passes gers, reports baving had thirteen deaths on the passage. The Hamburg bark Johanna Elise, Wibour, from Hamburg September 4, with two hundred and

twenty-seven passengers, had nine deaths on the voyage. It is supposed that these deaths are free cholera. The disease appears soon after the ships leave port, and disappears entirely before they arrive A THOMASTON BARK RUN DOWS AT SEA - THE SAFETY OF ALL ON BOARD.

Schooner Minnesota, Capt. Nickerson, from Grand Bank, arrived at Provincetown 4 date, saw an unknown ship run into bark Catharine (of Thomaston), Watts, from from Cardiff for New York, sinking her immediately. The officers and cres were saved and taken on board the unknown ship. which was bound to Liverpool.

SHORT PASSAGE. Clipper ship Kathay, Capt. Thomas C. Steddard. from this port 18th April, arrived at Sydney, Australia, on the 11th July last in eighty-four days from wharf to wharf.

wharf.

Capt. T. G. Mitchell of Bath, while commander of the bark Florence, in Feb., 1855, fell in with the Mappelitan schooner La Luce in mid ocean, and took of the officers and men immediately before she foundered. The unfortunate reamer received every possible kindness from Capt. Mitchell, for which he declined all reward. Recently the King of the two Sicihes, Ferdinand II., ordered "that a gold medal of the first size" should be struck and forwarded to Capt. M. ara "testimonial of his high appreciation of so gallant as "act." The medal was forwarded to our Government at Washington, and by Gen. Cass has been transmitted to Capt. Mitchell in Bath. It is a massive piece of solid gold, weighing over two ounces, having one side a finely executed head of the royal doner, Ferdinand II., and on the other side an inscription in Italian, with a ring by which to suspend it.

[Fortemouth Advertises]

THE PRESERVATION OF PAPERS AT SEA.

Capt. Drummond of the firm of Trufand & Drudmond, ship builders in Maine, has invented a hollow globular receptacle for papers and valuable documents, to be thrown overboard in case of a disaster at sea. It is designed to float until it is picked up of drifts ashore. The globe is made of brass or coppet, and the opening is filled with a screw cap easily ad-justed, and air-tight. A model is now on exhibition at the Merchants' Exchange.

From Vienna, under date of Sept. 14, 2; is stated that Mr. Moller, who was in negotiation with the Austrian Government last year for the construction of vessels of war, is at present in the Austrian capitol, and that it has been definitely decided that the vessels shall be built in American shippards, the only point remaining to be settled being, whether to built frigates or ships-of-the-line.

EREAKWATER.

The citizens, shipowners and others of Gloucester have get up a petition to be presented to the next session of Congress, asking "Uncle Sam" to build a breakwater from Ten Pound Island to Rocky Neck. The distance is 620 feet, and at low tide there is but about 2 feet of water, and at high basis of the distance.

[Nantucket Inquires.

THE TURP. UNION COURSE, L. I.-TROTTING-Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.—Purse and stake \$250, mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

Same Day-Match for \$:00, mile heats, to wagone 

CESTREVILLE COURSE. L. I.-TROTTISG-Monday. ct. 5, 1857. Purse \$500, two-mile heats, in harness.

D. Maco's an Lady Litchined.

D. Piffer's br. in, Bette of Portland.

Time, 512'-5-34.

Some day-Match \$100, mile bests, to road